

# JORDAN TIMES

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جوردن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الرأي»

## Africans to bar Muzorewa at U.N.

UNITED NATIONS, March 9 (AP). — The 49-member African group at the United Nations decided today to prevent moderate Rhodesian nationalist leader Bishop Abel Muzorewa from addressing the current U.N. Security Council debate on Rhodesia, diplomatic sources said. Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, the leaders of the Patriotic Front, were scheduled to appear before the council later. The sources said the African bloc had decided "to allow Muzorewa to speak only if he disavows the Salisbury accord." Meanwhile, British Foreign Secretary David Owen returned to London from the United States after a flesh storm involving Ambassador Andrew Young over Rhodesian policy.

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AMMAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1978 — RABIE AL THANI 1, 1398

## Atherton briefs U.K. on Mideast

LONDON, March 9 (Agencies). — U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton arrived here today to brief the British Foreign Office on his two weeks of talks in the Middle East. Mr. Atherton flew here from Geneva. He is expected to hold talks with his British counterpart, Mr. Michael Weir, after which he will leave London for Washington to report on his shuttle missions to Israel, Egypt and Jordan. President Anwar Sadat has sent a verbal message to President Carter, via Mr. Atherton, assuring him of Egypt's determination to continue current Mideast peace efforts, the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram reported today.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Saudi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

## Anadat asks Carter to be a "partner" in M.E. peace talks

NEW YORK, March 9 (R). — President Anwar Sadat said in an interview published here today that it was time for the United States to take responsibility as a partner and not just a mediator in the Middle East negotiations.

### Yadin accuses Syria of cease-fire breach in south Lebanon

IL AVIV, March 9 (AP). — Israel's Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin yesterday condemned the capture of a key rightwing Christian village in southern Lebanon by forces of Al Saqqa, a Syrian-backed Palestinian commando group.

Mr. Yadin said "the entry of Saqqa forces into Maroun

Ras is a breach of the cease-fire agreements in southern Lebanon. The government is following the developments closely and will deal with them as it sees

Maroun Al Ras, which is captured last Thursday, only 2 miles north of the Israeli border, and 18 miles east of the Mediterranean coast.

The article said it was clear from the interview that Mr. Sadat is "deeply disappointed," and "irritated by (Israel) Prime Minister Begin."

Mr. Yadin's statement was made in response to a question in parliament about why Israeli forces had not helped the Christian militia.

Mr. Amnon Lin, of the leading Likud Bloc, said, "the picture created a new situation on our border with Lebanon."

Mr. Yadin reiterated Israel's commitment to the fighting Christians in Lebanon and said the Knesset's security and Foreign Committee would discuss the matter.



U.S. Defence Secretary Harold Brown (right) and Israeli Minister of Defence Exer Weizman are seen after concluding discussions on long-range Israeli arms package Thursday. (AP wirephoto)

## Somalia says it is pulling its troops out of the Ogaden Desert

MOGADISHU, March 9 (Agencies) — Somalia announced today that it was withdrawing its regular forces from the Ogaden Desert region.

A statement from the ruling Revolutionary Socialist Party said Somalia now expected Soviet and Cuban personnel to be withdrawn from the conflict.

It said it took the decision to help bring a peaceful solution to the seven-month-old conflict and at the repeated urging from the international community.

In view of the proposals of the big powers to settle the crisis in the Horn of Africa peacefully and to withdraw all Soviet forces from the region and call upon the Somali Democratic Republic to recall its units, the Central Committee

of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party has approved a resolution that the S.D.R. should recall its units from the front.

In Washington, President Carter announced today that Somalia is withdrawing its troops from Ethiopia's Ogaden region and he called on the Soviet Union and Cuba to leave the area as well.

"The United States looks forward to the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Horn of Africa," Mr. Carter said.

The unexpected statement was announced tonight in a communiqué from Somalia's Ministry of Information.

It was the first admission by Somalia that its regular military forces were taking part in the conflict. It had previously denied it was directly involved.

## Begin proposes nuclear scientist as Israel's next president

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, March 9 (R). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin today put before colleagues in the ruling coalition a controversial proposal that a little-known nuclear scientist be the next president of Israel.

The official response of members of the Likud-led coalition to Mr. Begin's proposal to nominate Prof. Yitzhak Chavetz was not immediately known.

But in television interviews some leading politicians who were questioned about Prof. Chavetz stressed the fact that he was scarcely known to the Israeli public.

"Who? I have never heard of him," one said.

President Ephraim Katzir does not wish to serve another

five-year term when his present one expires on May 29, and the Knesset must choose a successor before its Passover recess begins on April 6.

Prof. Chavetz, who works at Israel's nuclear research centre at Nahal Sorek near Tel Aviv, was born in Cairo, of Syrian Jewish parents.

Mr. Begin has repeatedly said he thinks the next president should be a member of the Sephardic (oriental Jewish) community.

Earlier heads of state have been of Ashkenazi (western) background.

Sephardic Jews have complained of discrimination in senior public positions although they now represent a majority of the Israeli Jewish population.

Prof. Chavetz, who was educated in France, was in Paris last week when asked by Mr. Begin to return to discuss the nomination.

He told Israel Television he had never been involved in politics and was not a member of any political party, but was ready to serve if elected by the Knesset.

Referring to the proposal the daily newspaper Haaretz said: "The public is entitled to demand that it should not be taken by surprise by a president whose name is virtually unknown."

The Trades Union Federation on daily Davar said: "Undoubtedly Prof. Chavetz is an important physicist with a brilliant scientific career behind him. But on the public scene he is virtually unknown."

Mr. Peres said he did not believe in a lot of vain statements.

Mr. Peres said in the newspaper interview, "Mr. Begin's government puts out more and more statements, takes no account of the appropriateness of the moment, and so makes serious errors."

He said Mr. Begin's proposal to give autonomy to Palestinian Arabs would endanger the Jewish character of Israel by giving it too large an Arab minority.

Frontiers had been changed peacefully hundreds of times in Europe and the same could be done in the Middle East. "It is not for us to impose changes," he added.

In a newspaper interview he said: "We are not in opposition to the government," but he expressed differences with Prime Minister Menachem Begin on the Palestinian question and on Israeli settlements in occupied territory.

"It creates a temptation in Saudi Arabia and around Saudi Arabia to make her into a serious military country, which until now she was avoided being."

Mr. Peres said in the interview, "The Labour government, each time there was a settlement made, weighed the choice of site and place, and did not make

## King Hussein: U.S. must be more than a M.E. mediator

AMMAN, March 9. — His Majesty King Hussein said today that by sticking to the role of a mediator in the Middle East, the United States will probably not succeed in bringing peace to the region.

In an interview with the New York Times, conducted in Amman by N.Y. Times senior executive and columnist James Reston and published today, the King called on the Carter administration to exercise pressure on Israel to follow a course conducive to the peace-making process.

Discussing the efforts by Washington to promote a declaration of principles for peace by Egypt and Israel, the King said United States' Resolution 242 and 338 in fact constitute a basis for establishing peace. It is ironic, he added, that eleven years after the adoption of the resolutions, current moves are directed at reaffirming 1967 and 1973 resolutions on the subject.

"We have not had anything authoritative on what the prime minister has said," department spokesman Tom Reston told reporters.

"We are talking about something that has been a bedrock principle of the search for peace for over ten years and an essential element of the efforts all of us have brought to that sea-

rch."

Reading from a prepared statement Mr. Reston said the Carter administration was "certain Israel would want to discuss this very thoroughly before making a decision of such great importance to their own goal of a peaceful settlement."

Concerning U.S. guarantees for a Mideast peace settlement, King Hussein said such guarantees were important but should not be given to Israel alone, but to the Arabs as well.

The King also expressed regret that his moderate policies had not met with a sufficiently positive response despite the fact that President Carter has

displayed a true and sincere concern with Middle East problems.

The King expressed fears concerning what the future might have in store for the region. "Viewing the situation as it looks today, I do not feel optimistic, and I think no one in this region does," the King added, according to the Arabic language version of the interview released by the Jordan News Agency.

His Majesty said what the region is faced with today is Israel stockpiling American-made F-15 fighter planes and F-16 fighter-bombers as well as the most sophisticated military equipment. In the face of all this, "we ought to have guarantees from the United States."

The King also expressed fear that the region will in the coming few years be facing developments that could threaten the future of the whole Arab nation.

The King added that Israel seems to be concerned only with its own interests -- at the expense of others in the region. That was evident, the King said, in the last general elections when the Israelis opted for land instead of peace.

Peres: Talks with Egypt will at best end in divided peace

BRUSSELS, March 9 (Agencies) — Israel's Labour opposition leader Shimon Peres said here today the best his country could hope for from the negotiations with Egypt was a divided peace.

The former defence minister told a news conference here that even if there were peace with Egypt, the danger of war with Syria and Iraq would remain.

The two countries' air forces combined were bigger than those of France and Britain put together, and Syria had powerful Soviet backing, he continued.

The news conference was called to publicise celebrations here to mark the 30th anniversary of Israel in May.

Asked whether Jordan might join the peace talks, Mr. Peres said Jordan was waiting to see if the maximum Sadat can extract from Israel before coming in.

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Mr. Peres said in the newspaper interview, "Mr. Begin's government puts out more and more statements, takes no account of the appropriateness of the moment, and so makes serious errors."

He said Mr. Begin's proposal to give autonomy to Palestinian Arabs would endanger the Jewish character of Israel by giving it too large an Arab minority.

Frontiers had been changed peacefully hundreds of times in Europe and the same could be done in the Middle East. "It is not for us to impose changes," he added.

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"It creates a temptation in Saudi Arabia and around Saudi Arabia to make her into a serious military country, which until now she was avoided being."

Mr. Peres said in the interview, "The Labour government, each time there was a settlement made, weighed the choice of site and place, and did not make

## Waldheim revives suggestion for Middle

## East peace negotiations under U.N. auspices

NEW YORK, March 9 (R). — United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim last night revived his proposal of Middle East talks under U.N. auspices preparatory to a resumption of the Geneva peace conference.

He expressed concern over the situation in the Horn of Africa and disclosed that he wanted to draw this to the attention of the Security Council.

On Rhodesia, he said he feared that as long as all parties, including the Patriotic Front, did not agree on terms for a settlement, the problem could not be solved and conflict would continue.

He said it was not surprising that 149 world governments were unable to agree on a common denominator of priorities for philosophy.

But one aspect of human rights where the U.N. could continue to make a significant practical contribution was through

his own offices, Dr. Waldheim said.

He said some of the results of his efforts were known publicly, but less publicised were many more individual instances of families or individuals released from prison, or sentences reduced by his intercession. "Most of these must necessarily go unannounced and unnoticed," Dr. Waldheim said.

"I am content this should be so. If a life can be saved or injustice corrected through the acceptance by a government, in private confidence, of the secretary general's good offices."

Human rights

In his address to the audience of diplomats, media executives, bankers and stockbrokers Dr. Waldheim touched on the question of human rights and what the U.N. could do in this area.

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But one aspect of human rights where the U.N. could continue to make a significant practical contribution was through

estigious gathering of world leaders in 20 years.

"No one expects that the assembly will be transformed into a negotiating group which will deliver agreements on arms limitation or reduction," he said.

"But what the assembly can do, and I trust it will, is to heighten the awareness of people and their governments about the magnitude and significance of the task and to give a new impetus to disarmament negotiations by elaborating an agreement on principles and a programme of action."

Middle East

Turning to disarmament, which will be the sole subject of a special session on the General Assembly at summit level in May and June, he said this would be possibly the most pr-

eminent, everyone agreed there must come a time when all the other parties concerned were associated actively once again in the search for a comprehensive solution, he said.

"It has been generally held that the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East would ultimately be the instrument for such a settlement," he went on.

"It was with this necessity in mind that I suggested last November, at the time of the Cairo conference, the possible usefulness of a follow-up meeting, either at United Nations headquarters or any other agreed location, attended by all those originally invited to Cairo."

Dr. Waldheim said that such a meeting "may provide the most acceptable means for all parties to come to the negotiating table."

Rhodesia

Referring to the U.N. involvement with Rhodesia, Dr. Waldheim said a new situation had been created by the agreement on "a so-called internal settlement" last week. While it was encouraging there now was general acceptance of majority rule through universal suffrage, it was important to remember that the Patriotic Front, supported by the front-line states, categorically refused to accept this solution, arguing that it was merely a disguised way of perpetuating minority control.

"I greatly fear that as long as these elements do not agree with the terms of a settlement, the problem cannot be solved and the tragic conflict will continue," the secretary general said.



## National News Roundup

### Israelis take action against Ramallah area Arabs

MAN, March 9 (JNA). — Reports from the West speak of new repressive measures the Israeli authorities are currently exercising against citizens in the Ramallah region. Among the measures, the reports said, court trials to be held for Arab inhabitants in villages he Ramallah area who built houses on their lands e 1976. The Israeli claim the Arabs built the houses without acquiring licences. The military governor of Ramallah was reported to have called 96 village mukhtars the region and asked that they furnish him with lists people who constructed houses in the villages since 3.

### UNESCO sponsored tourists expected

US, March 9 (JNA). — A group of tourists will arrive Amman from Paris Sunday, March 12, on a two-week to Jordan. The group will visit touristic and archaeological sites in the country. The visit is being arranged sponsored by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), in the course of touristic activities. A UNESCO spokesman in Paris the Jordan News Agency that this will be the first the Organisation arranges such a trip to Jordan. ESCO will make arrangements for another group to e to Jordan in April to be followed by others in the ing few months.

### Rare Japanese trees presented to Amman Municipality

MAN, March 9 (JNA). — The Japanese ambassador Jordan today presented several Japanese trees of a

rare species to the mayor of Amman as a gift from the Japanese government to the Municipality of Amman. Some of the trees were planted in the garden of the Roman Amphitheatre close to the municipality, and the mayor thanked the ambassador for the gift.

### Syrian-Jordanian industrial exchange discussed

DAMASCUS, March 9 (JNA). — Jordan's ambassador to Syria, Mr. Nabil Al Nimir met here today with Syrian Minister of Industry Shtewi Seefo. They discussed the exchange of national industrial products between Jordan and Syria and ways to facilitate this exchange. They also discussed the convening of the national assembly of the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Industrial Company.

### Syrian education delegation will discuss coordination and integration

DAMASCUS, March 9 (JNA). — A delegation from the Syrian Ministry of Higher Education is expected in Amman on Friday for a visit to Jordan. The members of the delegation will acquaint themselves with methods of students' registration at the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University; and regulations adopted in this respect. The visit comes within the framework of the process of coordination and integration between the two countries in the field of Higher Education.

### Syrians celebrate in Amman

AMMAN, March 9 (JNA). — The Syrian ambassador to Jordan last night held a reception at the King Hussein Club on the 15th anniversary of the Syrian Baath Party assumption of power in Syria. The reception was attended by a number of senior government officials and members of the diplomatic corps in Amman.

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	Number of shares outstanding	Average price per share	Opening price	Highest price	Lowest price	Closing price	Last buying price	Last selling price
Housing Bank	JD 1,000	412	410	410	410	410	410	410
Jordan Tobacco and Cigarette Co.	JD 1,000	2,875	2,850	2,850	2,850	2,850	—	2,850
Dar Alidwa Investment and Development Co.	JD 1,000	400	420	420	420	420	—	—
Woollen Industries Co.	JD 2,000	20	20	20	20	20	—	—
Arab Aluminum Co.	JD 1,000	5,700	5,300	5,300	5,300	5,300	—	5,300
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1,000	125	125	125	125	125	—	125
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10,000	3,100	15,500	15,500	15,500	15,500	—	15,500
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5,000	2,700	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600	2,600
75 per cent of share capital paid								
Total volume traded	JD 10,000							

75 per cent of share capital paid

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## Arab funds for Aqaba research station

Review by Lee S. Tesdell  
Special to the Jordan Times

### THE CRASH OF '79

By Paul E. Erdman,  
Pocket Books, New York, 1977,  
428 pages

AMMAN, March 9 (JT). — In its second session recently in Cairo the provisional administrative council for the programme of study of the Red Sea and Aden Gulf environment has approved the allocation of \$50,000 to provide the Aqaba Marine Station with basic equipment. It also earmarked \$29,000 for a project to combat phosphate contamination.

This came in a report submitted to the University of Jordan by the Professor of Sciences at the University Dr. Adnan Alawi in his capacity as member of the programme's administrative council which is supervised by the Arab Education, Culture and Science Organisation of the Arab League.

Dr. Alawi also recommended in his report that the university operate a small vessel to be built especially for the programme.

The ship, the report adds, would remain Jordan's property after expiry of the term of contract with the United Nations Environment Programme which will buy the ship.

The programme further recommended countering touristic pamphlets which use the name "the Gulf of Eilat" instead of the Gulf of Aqaba.

Meanwhile the University of Jordan has approved paying \$5,000 as its subscription to the programme.

piece of fiction which, when one thinks about it, takes on a certain sheen of reality, then one should take the few hours necessary to digest its contents. The over 400 pages melt away rapidly under the reader's eager gaze.

Certain folks, I suspect, will be offended by the author's lack of respect in some cases. They might regard the whole notion of a world financial crash in 1979 as a hair-brained scheme, and that it could never happen. Others might be too involved in acting one of the roles portrayed in the book to realise their own proximity to the plot. Still others might toss off the plot as simply a way to get onto the best seller list for six months, which it in fact did. This reviewer suggests, however, that the reader digests the salient points carefully, treating the book as a prick to one's conscience, and regard it as indeed a serious matter, the climax of the plot, attack with nuclear weapons on Gulf oil fields beginning on March 19, 1979. That is only one year away!

The Crash of '79 is available at bookstores in Amman.

## Exciting plot focusses on financial and political dynamics of Middle East oil

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## BOOKS

all national economies, and politics. This all means, of course, a situation devoid of justice, but then isn't that the way things tend to be in reality?

It is true enough that the oil producing states now have tremendous cash reserves built up from oil sales which the big powers never tire of controlling and attempting to control both the oil and the cash, that politi-

cal alliances and manoeuvrings follow the lines of financial and strategic consideration and that many nations' economies hang in the balance or are even sacrificed for the cause.

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crash in 1979 as a hair-brained scheme, and that it could never happen. Others might be too involved in acting one of the roles portrayed in the book to realise their own proximity to the plot. Still others might toss off the plot as simply a way to get onto the best seller list for six months, which it in fact did. This reviewer suggests, however, that the reader digests the salient points carefully, treating the book as a prick to one's conscience, and regard it as indeed a serious matter, the climax of the plot, attack with nuclear weapons on Gulf oil fields beginning on March 19, 1979. That is only one year away!

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## ISRAEL AND HUMAN RIGHTS

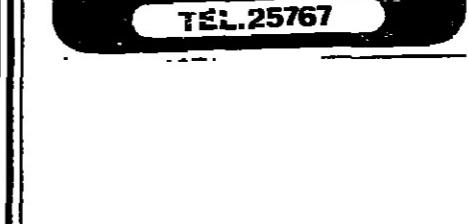
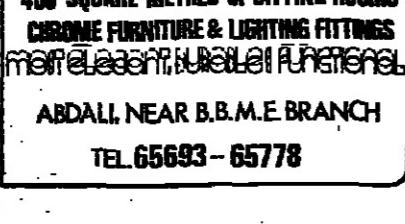
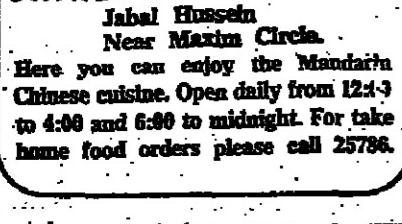
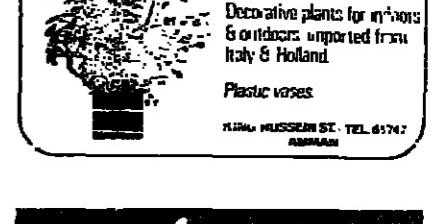
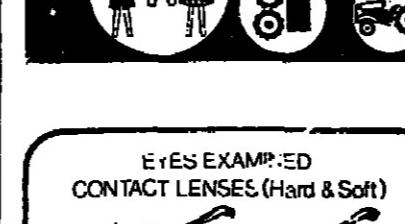
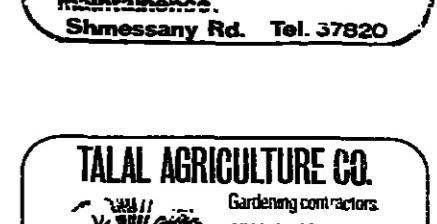
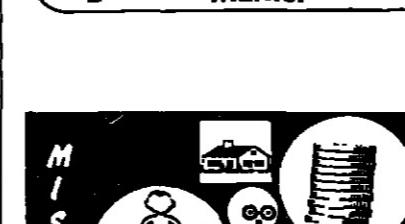
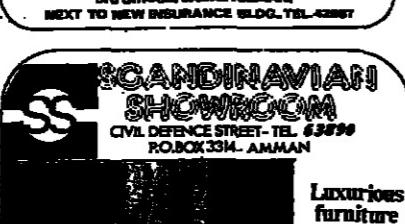
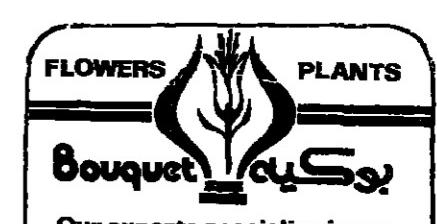
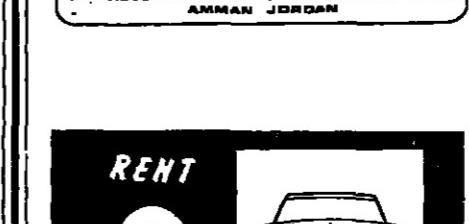
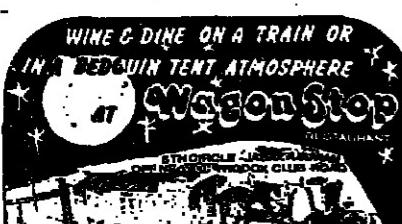
### Father suffers for son's misdeeds

This bulletin on the case of Nithal Na'anah was prepared by Ur Shlonsky, with the assistance of Attorney Lea Tssemel.

Nithal Abdul Kader Al Na'anah is a 13-year old boy. He was convicted of stone-throwing. The boy's family was fined 3,000 IL. The father, who is the sole supporter of a large family (13 persons) is unable to come up with the money and is not freely disposed to serve three month in prison. (The alternative to the fine, as pronounced by the verdict.)

According to the law dealing with juvenile delinquency in the West Bank, the court may fine a father or guardian of an adolescent (12-14 years old). We condemn this form of collective punishment which may be legal, but is certainly inhuman. On 1/9/77 Att. Lea Tssemel appealed to the military authorities asking them to reduce the fine and thereby grant partial clemency to the boy.

## AMMAN MARKETPLACE



# Oil prices may have to rise, says Kuwait

KUWAIT, March 9 (R). — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah was quoted here today as saying that oil prices might have to rise if the value of the United States dollar continued to decline. But he added that Kuwait would not object to the dollar remaining the currency in which payments for oil were made.

In a statement quoted by two Kuwaiti newspapers, the daily Al Anbaa and the weekly Al Hadaf, Sheikh Ali said the question raised by the slump in the dollar in foreign exchange markets was not whether the oil producers should continue to receive their oil revenues in dollars.

"There is no other currency capable of shouldering such large payments as those required for oil," he said.

Sheikh Ali added: "The question is whether we should continue to calculate oil prices in dollars."

"We do not object to receiving oil payments in dollars. But setting oil prices in this

currency is the main problem. That is why we may resort to a basket of currencies because this would preserve real value."

"Otherwise we may be pushed to increase prices if the system of setting prices in terms of dollars is maintained," he said.

Kuwait has called for an emergency meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to discuss revenues of the oil exporters because of the continuing decline in the dollar.

OPEC Secretary-General Ali Jaidah has estimated the cost to member states of the dollar's drop at \$14 billion a year.

## Dollar gains in Europe

### French franc drops due to pre-election jitters

LONDON, March 9 (R). — The dollar gained ground against all major currencies on European foreign exchange markets today while pre-election jitters sent dealers scurrying to unload French francs.

Support for the dollar came from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who told the West German parliament in Bonn that he considered the U.S. currency undervalued and predicted that the United States would succeed in restoring international confidence in the dollar.

A further boost to the dollar came from Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, who was quoted today as saying that the U.S. currency was the only one in the world capable of shouldering such large payments as those required for oil.

However, the U.S. dollar plunged to a new low level against the yen on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market.

It fell despite the Bank of

### Israel claims Mexico will supply all its oil needs

TEL AVIV, March 9 (R). — Israel Radio said today Mexico has agreed to supply Israel with all its oil requirements on a long term basis. It said the Mexican undertaking was reached during talks in Mexico City between Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai and Mexican officials.

The two countries are to carry out joint research projects in energy supplies, including solar energy, the radio said. Israel's main sources of oil have been the United States and Iran.

### OPEC will meet April 3 to discuss dollar

BAGHDAD, Iraq, March 9 (AP). — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries will meet in Geneva April 3, to discuss the effect of the declining U.S. dollar on oil revenues, the official Iraq News Agency reported yesterday.

Arab OPEC members have been calling for a new system for calculating crude oil prices following last week's dollar devaluation.

The agency quoted Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeb Abdul Karim as saying OPEC members can face the problem only "through a replacement for the current system which uses the dollar as a unit."

He said Iraq supports any solution that guarantees the purchasing power of oil revenues "whether it is called special drawing rights, Geneva bag or any other unit."

He said OPEC countries were losing money through the decline of the value of their revenues and increase of import prices, while industrialised countries against whose currencies the dollar was devalued, were gaining through paying less for oil and charging more for exports to OPEC countries.

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Sheikh Ali added: "The question is whether we should continue to calculate oil prices in dollars."

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Canada's current oil reserves are only expected to last about another six years. The country cannot therefore wait much longer in the hope of big oil deposits in its Arctic regions. The alternative is to develop its heavy-oil resources, and construction of suitable upgrading plants could begin next year.

By Ken Romain

TORONTO, (FT). — Disappointed with the drilling results thus far in the Arctic frontier areas, Canadian oil companies are shifting their focus and are taking a closer look at the vast heavy-oil deposits still untapped closer to home.

Imperial Oil Co. Ltd., of Toronto, Canada's largest oil firm, has applied to the Alberta government to build and operate a \$4 bn heavy-oil upgrader project in that province. It would produce 140,000 barrels of oil a day.

The deposit is located at Cold Lake, 180 miles east of

### Stationmistress gives German railways the woman's touch



At Murnau, Bavaria, you will look in vain for the stationmaster in his familiar blue uniform and red cap of the German railwayman. The present incumbent is 26-year-old Antonie Müller, the first stationmistress in the Federal Republic of Germany. She is a local girl and underwent most of her training at Murnau, population 6,000, where you leave the Munich-Garmisch-Isarbrücke express to change for Oberammergau. Antonie Müller is also in charge of a number of smaller stations nearby and of forty kms. (25 miles) of permanent way. Her work includes regular but unscheduled checks at stations and signalmen's offices and spot checks of cash in hand. She is in charge of a staff of ninety or so, nine out of ten of whom are men, many much older than she is. (DA photo)

# Carter administration goes to court to force miners back to work

WASHINGTON, March 9 (R). — The Carter administration goes to court today to try to force striking miners back to the pits and end America's longest coal strike.

An administration petition seeking an injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act, which orders strikers back to work for an 80-day cooling-off period, was expected to be filed after a fact-finding panel reported to President Carter.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Carter will give his first press conference since the miners overwhelmingly rejected a negotiated settlement of their three-month-old strike last weekend.

It was by no means certain that the strikers would obey the Taft-Hartley law. Miners widely ignored the law when injunctions were granted against them in the late 1940's.

Now, a generation later, their mood is just as defiant as they rally around the traditional co-

alfield bargaining cry of "no contract, no work."

Many miners fear violence if they attempt to return to the pits.

If the miners do disobey the return-to-work order, the next likely move would be a government takeover of the idle mines, most of them in the Appalachian and midwest regions.

Labour Secretary Ray Marshall and Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss have said that seizure of the mines remains an option.

But Mr. Carter's spokesman, Mr. Jody Powell, said the president had no plans at present to seek congressional approval for a seizure.

The contract rejected by the miners would have given them a 37 per cent pay increase over three years. But the miners objected to a cut in medical benefits and a curb on the right to strike without UMW approval. They also considered the pension proposal inadequate.

includes the 125,000 barrels

from the Syncrude tar sand operation and the 50,000 barrels now being produced by Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd. of Toronto, which pioneered tar sand extraction in Alberta. Shell Canada Ltd. has revived plans for a 125,000 barrel a day tar sand plant.

Imperial is also a partner in the Syncrude tar sand project and has said that many more synthetic crude production plants will be needed to realise the immense potential of the tar sands and heavy oil deposits of Alberta. Estimates of tar sands reserves range between 600 m<sup>3</sup> and 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> barrels but only a small part of it will ever be recovered under current technology.

The company has said that should it receive approval from the province on the project, construction could start in 1980 or 1981 with a completion date of 1985.

Oil industry observers see a possible four upgrading plants in operation by 1990, if the companies can negotiate new royalty agreements with the provinces and tax credits with the federal government.

Heavy oil now sells for \$1 a barrel less than conventional crude. Canadian prices for domestic oil are now \$10.50 a barrel, to rise to the world level of \$13.75 by 1979. By the time the upgrading plants are operating, world oil prices could again be doubled and the upgraded oil would be cheaper to produce.

### Current production

Canada is producing about 1.4 m. barrels of oil a day, mostly from the Alberta fields, and is importing about 900,000 barrels a day for Quebec and the Atlantic provinces. Current reserves are expected to last to 1985 by which time imports are expected to average 1.5 m. barrels a day, with the consequent impact on the country's balance of payments if domestic oil is not available.

By the time the Imperial heavy-oil project and an expected second heavy-oil development comes on stream in 1985, Canada could be producing about 500,000 barrels of synthetic crude a day. This

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

### Jordanian Oil Buying/Selling

U.S. dollar	309.00/311.00
U.K. sterling	598.00/602.00
W. German mark	153.00/153.50
Swiss franc	163.50/164.00
French franc	64.50/64.90
Italian lire (for every 100)	36.20/36.40
Japanese yen (for every 100)	131.40/132.20
Dutch guilder	143.20/144.00
Belgian franc (for every ten)	98.00/98.50
Swedish crown	67.10/67.50

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of interbank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One dollar . . . . .	2.0295/0310	West German marks
	2.1690/1715	Dutch guilders
	1.9600/1902	Swiss francs
	4.8550/8650	French francs
	854.25/855.00	Italian lire
	234.98/235.10	Japanese yen
	4.6050/6100	Swedish crowns

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Stock prices rose on technical considerations and moderate investment demand Thursday, dealers said. At 15:00 hours the FT index was up 6.4 at 453.1.

Government bonds were marked up 1/8 higher on news of up to points on the day. Sentiment was boosted initially by news the government broker supplied exchequer 8-3/4 pct. 1/8 short 'tap' at 96-9/16 stg.

Equities closed modestly higher in light trading, dealers said. Royal Dutch firmed and Shell eased following their results.

Gold shares lost ground while U.S. and Canadians were mixed. Royal Dutch closed 1/8 better on the day at 41-7/8 while Shell Transport gained 5p to 508-1/2p following Royal Dutch's final results. Ultramar gained 10p to 203-1/2p on news of improved profits.

Grand Metropolitan rose by 1-1/2p to 93-1/4p following its results.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$188.30/oz.

### IRBID DISTRICT ELECTRICITY CO. LTD.

#### TENDER 3854/05

Tenderers are invited to supply C & F Aqaba without custom fees and import licences pole and ground mounted 33KV/400V transformers and package substation equipment and 400V equipment. Tender documents may be obtained from:

The General Manager  
Irbid District Electricity Co. Ltd.  
P.O. Box 46  
Irbid  
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

on payment of a non returnable fee of JD 20.

Completed tenders are to be returned in accordance with the instructions contained in the tender documents by noon on Monday of May 8, 1978.

ciality, is taking the old country by storm as U.S. fast-food companies cash in on West German affluence.

Since Germany's first McDonald's opened in Munich, nearly 100 American-style fast-food eateries have cropped up throughout the country, selling burgers, shakes and french fries to customers reared on sausages.

The menu makes just one concession to traditional German taste -- beer on tap. Spokesman for McDonald's and Burger King refuse to reveal their profits, but business looks brisk and there are plans for expansion.

"We looked at the European market and Germany primarily because of the economic well-being and size," said John Rollo, Marketing Director for McDonald's in West Germany.

"The people have the purchasing power, they eat away from home, and their habits are about the same as Americans."

The U.S. companies checked to make sure Germans and not American soldiers or tourists would be the chief customers for the sandwich that evolved from Hamburg's chop-

ped steak, brought to the United States by German immigrants in the 1800's.

"We looked at it this way: Our long-term success in Germany would have to be based on German consumers," said Mr. Rollo.

McDonald's has 70 German restaurants. Burger King, which made its debut in January, 1976 in Berlin, operates eight, including one in former library in the heart of Hamburg. Heublein operates 16 Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets and plans to have 50 by 1980.

A McDonald's executive said the company is so pleased with its success in Germany that it plans to open about 30 new branches a year here for the next several years.

Peter Calre of Burger King declined to discuss expansion plans.

"We're quite pleased with business so far," Mr. Calre said. The company's first German restaurant, on West Berlin's fashionable Kurfürstendamm, claims the largest sales volume of any Burger King in the world.

Executives say much of the success of the American chains is due to a lack of German competition.

The paradox is that the coloured labour force here experiences similar treatment to that suffered by the hundreds of thousands of Greeks who since the war have staffed the factories and poor neighbourhoods of Europe, Australia and the United States.

The Public Order Ministry spokesman said employers give them as little as one-third of Greek daily wages and fail to pay social insurance dues. The coloured workers are generally forced to take menial jobs and live together in slum quarters of Athens.

Greek workers complain that the cheapness of the immigrant labour undermines their bargaining strength. Police say their main concern is the spread of petty crime like drugs, theft and night-life violence. They also say the public complains of the unhygienic life style of the blacks and object to them marrying Greek girls. There are estimated to be 2,500 such mixed couples in Greece.

The immigrant expulsion drive comes as Greek workers are returning at an increasing rate from abroad, a result both of unemployment problems in the West and improved opportunities at home. While there are nine million Greeks here, there are another three million abroad. Officials say two million are now citizens of their host country, and the remaining million the genuine Greek emigrant labour force.

Official statistics show that 1976 was the first year since the war that more Greeks came home than left for better fortunes abroad. In that year 20,380 emigrated, but 32,067 came back. In the past four years 100,000 or one-tenth of the potential worker repatriates have returned, the statistics show.

cleric 1-1/2p

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1978

# Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**ARIES** (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get working on that special client you have which you have hardly used and commercialize on it. Get appearance improved first and take your health treatments you may need.

**TAURUS** (Apr. 20 to May 20) Concentrate on how you want to proceed in the days ahead so that you are more successful and happy. Be more enthused and try to please loved one more. Have a greater understanding.

**GEMINI** (May 21 to June 21) Contact a good friend and gain the assistance you need to put some new interest across nicely. Get out socially and make new friends of worth. Join with a select group and keep out of trouble.

**MOON CHILDREN** (June 22 to July 21) If you have a particular civic interest out of the norm, be sure you first get the okay of bigwig before getting into it. Take no risks where credit is concerned.

**LEO** (July 22 to Aug. 21) Search for new interests that will help you utilize particular talents you possess. Discuss matters with experts in such fields. Put your hunches to work and you are led in right direction.

**VIRGO** (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study into practical matters and see if you are handling them to the best of your ability. Discuss new ideas and arrangements with mate, also.

**LIBRA** (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Try to come to a better understanding with your associates today and become more successful. Postpone until tomorrow any changes you may want to make.

**SCORPIO** (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study the work ahead of you and plan just how to handle it more successfully. Listen to ideas which co-workers may have.

**SAGITTARIUS** (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Plan some time for entertainment which will relieve tensions. Being more devoted to a loved one could bring more harmony.

**CAPRICORN** (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to come to a better understanding with kin by being thoughtful of their welfare as well as your own. Be more accurate where figures are concerned.

**AQUARIUS** (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study routines and improve them so that you get more done and in less time, with less effort. Go to experts for any advice you may need. Be careful in motion of any kind.

**PISCES** (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study your monetary status and do whatever will improve it considerably. A discussion with an expert can also be very helpful. Avoid one who could ruin your reputation.

## RESTAURANT TAIWAN TOURISM

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Renowned Chinese restaurant offers you a gourmet's trip to the Far East via superior oriental cuisine and authentic northern Chinese and Cantonese dishes.

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We would like you to join us for the Daily Dish.

Arabic & European dishes. At

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AMBITION

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WHAT I'M SPENDING

## GRAFFITI

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AMBITION

JUST

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WHAT I'M SPENDING

## THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



"Before you get any ideas, don't forget they've all been worn by the original owners."

SE OUT  
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18027

## THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman, Tel. 25502.

Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie.

Oriental and European specialties.

## CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.

First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Aliahiyah School or CMC, Tel. 38863. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight.

Also take home service-order by phone.

MAP OF CUSTOMS

# Ethiopians report 2 new Ogaden towns retaken from Somalis

NAIROBI, March 9 (Agencies). — Ethiopian forces sweeping south through the war-torn Ogaden today reported retaking their second and third important towns within four days in the Cuban and Soviet backed-offensive aimed at driving the Somalis from the region. Ethiopia's National Revolution Operations Command said Ethiopian troops recaptured the town of Deghabur, 134 kms. southeast of the key Ogaden city of Jijiga which fell to its forces on Sunday.

Meanwhile, a Somali Embassy spokesman in Nairobi said Somali forces are still engaged in "intensive battle against Russian and Cuban mechanised forces" in the Jijiga area.

The Somalis admitted for the first time yesterday that Jijiga has fallen to the Ethiopians. A Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) spokesman said their forces have retreated into the surrounding hills and bush to carry on resistance.

Mr. Dahir Hussein, the Charge d'Affaires at the Somali Embassy here said Jijiga fell to the Ethiopians after a massive airborne attack launched

"by Russian commanding generals" at the end of last week.

The attack was preceded, he said, by "wave after wave" of fighters and bombers starring and bombing Jijiga. The warplanes involved took off from Russian warships in the Gulf of Aden, he claimed.

"This was followed by large armoured helicopter transports -- operating under the cover of MiG 11s and 23s -- which poured into the area mechanised units with the most modern tanks manned by Russians and Cubans," he said.

He repeated earlier Somali charges that no Ethiopian troopers were involved in the battle for Jijiga.

It has been impossible to independently verify the Somali version of the battle or pinpoint the extent of Soviet and Cuban involvement. U.S. intelligence sources say the counter-offensive is being directed by a Soviet general and that some of the 11,000 Cuban troops in Ethiopia are involved in combat.

Ethiopia so far has not commented on the role being played by foreign troops and military advisors.

Third town

In Stockholm, Ethiopian Ambassador Getahun Ijigu told Reuters that another town, Fiq, had been captured as well as Deghabur and that thousands of Somali troops had been "wiped out." Col. Ijigu added: "Our field commanders report that the Ethiopian blitz to the border is proceeding flawlessly."

## U.S. Arabs back M.E. arms sales

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP). — The National Association of Arab Americans, which claims to represent nearly two million Americans of Arab descent, today issued a statement endorsing U.S. President Jimmy Carter's package of arms sales to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

American delegation chief Arthur Goldberg, speaking yesterday, told the 35-nation gathering that he profoundly regretted a Soviet refusal to allow any reference to human rights or broader humanitarian issues to be included, such as emigration, religious beliefs or the treatment of political dissidents since the 1975 Helsinki accords on East-West detente and human rights.

Mr. Vorontsov, an elegant speaker and widely-regarded as a superb conference tactician, told Reuter: "We have heard all this from Mr. Goldberg for the last six months and we are well-prepared to answer in kind..."

The Soviet Union has forced the West to drop its demands for the inclusion of human rights issues, maintaining that military questions are more important: "The most important human right is the right to live. And the right to live means disarmament and ridding us of the threat of nuclear war."

The conference agreed only to meet again in Madrid in 1980, and hold three expert meetings -- one in Bonn next June to discuss scientific cooperation, one in Switzerland in October to discuss peaceful settlement of disputes and one in February, 1979 in Malta to discuss Mediterranean problems.

## Human rights issue resurfaces at Belgrade

BELGRADE, March 9 (R). — The human rights issue refuses to lie down and die at the European security conference -- even if a final declaration apparently consigns it to oblivion for at least two years.

Tonight Soviet chief delegate Yuli Vorontsov is expected to formally release his own barbs

## U.S.- Jewish liaison strikes anti-Arab pose

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP). — President Carter's chief spokesman refused to say last night whether Mark A. Siegel, who shed his role as liaison with the American Jewish Community because he disagreed with the White House decision to sell warplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, will remain part of the administration.

White House Press Secretary Judy Powell said Mr. Siegel quit as liaison last week because of differences "about both the process and the product of administration Middle Eastern policy, particularly as it relates to the Middle East arms sale package."

Although Mr. Siegel has retained his position as a deputy assistant for policy analysis, Mr. Powell indicated that role was under review.

The NAAA statement was seen as the opening of a campaign by pro-Arab groups to offset an expected effort by powerful pro-Israeli interests to block the arms sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

"The Arab sales underscore the growing political and economic importance of the Arab World to the United States," the statement said.

It argued the sales to Egypt and Saudi Arabia will not upset the "military balance" in the Middle East "a term which has come to mean Israeli domination of all its neighbours."

President Carter has proposed sales of 75 F-16 and 15 F-15 fighters to Israel worth \$1.9 billion, 50 F-5E fighters worth \$400 million to Egypt, and 60 F-16s to Saudi Arabia worth \$2.5 billion.

# U.S. debacle: Democratic president and Democratic Congress but each goes own way

By David Bell

WASHINGTON (FT) — President Jimmy Carter must, from time to time, envy the leaders of parliamentary democracies like Britain. By and large what they propose is turned into law by their legislatures more or less as they proposed it. That used to be the case in the United States -- but not any more.

As Mr. Carter started his second year in office one salient fact of political life confronted him. Even though it's overwhelmingly composed of members of his own party the U.S. Congress cannot be relied on to do his bidding. It cannot be trusted to approve treaties which the administration considers vital. It may balk at passing energy legislation which the president describes as "the moral equivalent of war". It may throw our economic stimulus measures.

In short, as never before in recent history the U.S. Congress is going its own way and any assessment of the likely success of any presidential initiative must now always be accompanied by the qualification -- "It depends what Congress does with it".

It was not always like this.

President Lyndon Johnson, before the Vietnam war destroyed both his credibility and his popularity, guided mountains of legislation through a pliant Congress, a Congress he understood intimately because of his years in the Senate.

Eight years of Republican presidents followed. Mr. Johnson and relations between them and the Democratic Congress were intermittently strained. Mr. Carter even made it an issue during his 1976 election campaign. If he was elected, he said, Democratic president and Democratic Congress would work side by side "in harmony, for a change."

But not so

It has not worked out like that at all. President Carter's first year in office has seen a running battle with Congress which has held up or altered many of the president's most important proposals. Some (like social security increases, a jobs programme and anti-boycott legislation) have been passed. But others -- predominantly the Energy Bill -- have got stuck in a quagmire of special interest and other obstacles. From this the pre-

dicted has proved powerless to extricate them.

The president's overseas authority has also been constrained. Passage of the Panama Canal Treaty has been held up for months while the Senate makes up its mind and it could still vote the treaty down. If and when a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty is agreed with the Russians it may yet prove that the administration's most arduous negotiations will have been with Congress and not with the Soviet Union.

Carter's own faults

The reasons for this are complex. The first is President Carter's own inexperience of the ways of Washington, his unwillingness to "trade" and his inability to compromise. This has been compounded by an inexperienced staff doing the key job of liaising between White House and Capitol Hill. Ignorant of the foibles

formed have been as much geographical as political.

This gives legislators a great measure of independence. In addition the twin traumas of Vietnam and Watergate have greatly tarnished the image of the "Imperial Presidency". There is now far less inclination to accept the president's view of what needs doing in a given situation, and much more inclination to take a personal view.

Suspicion of government

This has in turn been reinforced by a deepening suspicion in the United States about almost all government programmes. The apparent failure of President Johnson's "Great Society" programmes to improve the cities has made many Americans sceptical about all programmes of this kind. It is now widely accepted even by those same liberals who drew up the Johnson

plans that once government gets above a certain size it becomes unmanageable.

There is thus no inclination in Congress blithely to accept a succession of proposals put out by the president, particularly if they cost money.

Further proposals, like the Energy Bill, involve severe

# Nicosia court opens Sibai-Larnaca case

ISLAMABAD, March 9 (AP). — More than 200 supporters of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have been arrested in Lahore, it was reported today.

The military government accused the detainees of planning disturbances when a verdict is announced in Mr. Bhutto's trial on a murder charge. The arrests were made last night, the Pakistan Press International wire service said.

Among the arrested is Sheikh Rafiq Ahmed, President of the Punjab Province branch of the PPP. The detainees, including some women, have been put up in the Kot Lakhpat Jail in a Lahore suburb. Mr. Bhutto is also in that jail.

Mr. Bhutto is accused of ordering the slaying of a political opponent, Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Khan, and a verdict in that trial is expected in a week. The Lahore High Court which heard the case has yet to fix a date for announcing its judgement.

Delivering his opening speech, which largely retraced the events leading up to and following the shooting, Mr. Kyriakou said he would try not to give the case "any political colouring" to avoid it being used as a forum for political discussion.

The trial of the two men, accused of shooting Sibai in a Nicosia hotel, opened today amid the strictest security seen in Cyprus for 20 years.

Mr. Sibai was Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation which was meeting in Nicosia, and a close friend of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He was editor of the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram.

The gunmen took a number of hostages and commanded an aircraft which finally landed at Cyprus' Larnaca Airport where an attempt to storm it by Egyptian commandos was foiled by Cypriot National Guards. Fifteen commandos died in the abortive raid, and Cypriots suspended diplomatic links with Nicosia.

The accused are Samir Mohammad Khadar, 28, travelling on a Jordanian passport, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26, with Kuwaiti travel documents.

They pleaded not guilty to the charge of pre-meditated murder, which carries a mandatory death sentence that can be revoked only by presidential decree.

Senior Counsel of the Republic, Michaelakis Kyriakou, said the two accused rounded up conference delegates, police guards and others in the hotel after the shooting on Feb. 18 and herded them into the coffee shop.

President Tito was due in London for talks on the Middle East and the Horn of Africa conflict with British Premier James Callaghan on Saturday.

Among the topics likely to be discussed at this evening's meeting between Marshal Tito and President Carter is the question of U.S. weapons sales to Yugoslavia.

The Carter administration is believed to favour bolstering Yugoslavia's independent communist line by supplying the Tito government with a number of missile and radar systems.

Marshal Tito yesterday had a lunch with Vice President Walter Mondale.

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